

Livestock Biosecurity WA

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- Australia's livestock have a reputation for being relatively disease-free and produced to first-class standards
- Western Australia is considered the most disease-free region of the most disease-free country in the world
- WA exports about 80% of its livestock and livestock products
- WA's Livestock Biosecurity policy, regulation and activities safeguard this reputation and access to international markets



National biosecurity system

- Biosecurity is a shared responsibility between all governments, industry, and the community.
- The pre-border, border and post-border elements of the biosecurity continuum are managed through a nationally integrated system that recognises and defines the roles and responsibilities of all sectors and sets out cooperative activities.
- Activity is undertaken and investment is allocated according to a costeffective, science-based and risk-management approach, prioritising the allocation of resources to the areas of greatest return.
- Relevant parties contribute to the cost of biosecurity activities:
 - risk creators and beneficiaries contribute to the cost of risk management measures in proportion to the risks created and/or benefits gained; and
 - governments contribute to the cost of risk management measures in proportion to the public good accruing from them.
- Governments, industry, and other relevant parties are involved in decision-making, according to their roles, responsibilities and contributions.

Industry and government working together -defending and enhancing market access

- · Risk assessment and risk mitigation:
 - border, state and farm level
- Internationally recognised industry biosecurity and traceability standards
- Industry and government surveillance networks:
 - early detection to minimise impact
 - market access
- Internationally recognised emergency animal disease response arrangements (EADRA)





WA Government is a signatory to a number of agreements:

- Intergovernmental Agreement on Biosecurity (IGAB) an agreement between the Commonwealth of Australia and state and territory governments to strengthen the national biosecurity system
- Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement (EADRA)
- National Environmental Biosecurity Response Agreement (NEBRA)
- National Residue Agreement
- National livestock Identification System.



Department representatives are part of a national biosecurity framework including:

- Agriculture Ministers Forum
- Agriculture Senior Officials Committee
- National Biosecurity Committee
- Animal Health Committee
- Animal Health Australia
- Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority
- SAFEMEAT
- National Management Group and the Consultative Committee on Emergency Animal Disease
- National Communications Network



Australian Government responsibilities

Australian Government responsibilities

- International liaison OIE
- World-class quarantine policy standards and inspections
- Sets conditions for all imports
- Internationally recognised industry biosecurity standards
- Operates quarantine and coastal surveillance system
- Negotiates health requirements for exports
- Inspects and certifies exports
- Registers veterinary medicines and chemicals.

- Partner in national Animal health programs
- Fund Australian Animal health Laboratory.
- Liaise with national livestock industry stakeholders



State responsibilities

- Manage reportable disease reporting
- Conduct surveillance to:
 - detect new and emerging disease
 - verify disease freedom for markets
 - detect reportable diseases early to minimise impact.
- Mitigate risk at state and farm level
- Interstate and intrastate livestock movements
- Product integrity chemical residues/chemical use
- Certification of property status
- Whole-of-life traceability of livestock (NLIS, NVDs)
- Animal Welfare

- Emergency animal disease preparedness and response arrangements
- Legislation
- Local Industry stakeholder engagement.





Engagement on livestock biosecurity

DAFWA works in partnerships with external and internal stakeholders to achieve Livestock Biosecurity's aims:

- · WA Biosecurity Council
- Biosecurity Senior Officials Group (Fisheries, DPAW)

Interagency consultation

- WA Department of Health
- · WA Department of Parks and Wildlife
- · WA Veterinary Surgeons Board
- WA Meat Industry Authority
- WA livestock transport
- WA saleyards
- WA Police

Industry stakeholder engagement

- Private veterinarians
- State farming organisations WAF and PGA
- Producers
- Industry consultative groups
 - Pigs
 - Avian
 - Extensive industries (cattle, sheep and goats)
 - NLIS cattle consultative group
- Industry Management Committees and Industry Funding Schemes
- Technical consultative groups
- Agents



Livestock Biosecurity – aims

Livestock Biosecurity aims to keep livestock:

- free of diseases that could affect domestic or international trade
- free of harmful residues that could affect consumers' health or domestic or international trade
- **identified** according to a nationally agreed system (NLIS) that allows rapid traceability if a residue issue or disease outbreak occurs.

If a disease outbreak or harmful residue does occur, Livestock Biosecurity aims to:

- manage or eradicate the disease/residue
- minimise the impact on the livestock industries, environment and community.

Supporting market access for livestock/livestock products

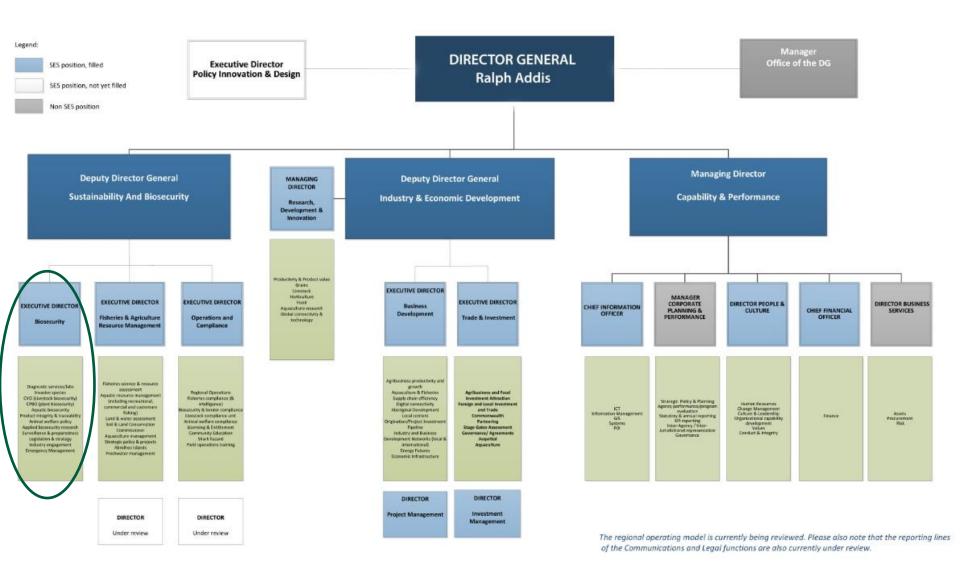
- Projects' activities and property of origin statements underpin Federal Department of Agriculture and Water Resources export health certification
 - assessment of property disease status for reportable diseases
 - proof of freedom from trade-relevant diseases
 - knowledge of transmission zones (e.g. NAMP)
 - PIC system and livestock traceability





DEPARTMENT OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT - NEW STRUCTURE

Updated 22 February 2018 (VERSION 7)





How do we achieve these aims?

Livestock Biosecurity

Policy and Planning

National and State Policy and Planning (certification) (CVO)

Legislation, Compliance and Preparedness

Stakeholder engagement

Animal Health Surveillance and Diagnostics

Disease Forecasting, Analysis and National Reporting

Targeted Market
Access Surveillance

Surveillance of Reportable Disease, Market Access and Early Detection Animal Product Integrity

Livestock Identification and Traceability

Agricultural Standards and Veterinary Chemicals Animal Disease Control

Industry Control Programs (footrot, BJD)

Intrastate and Interstate Movement

Enabling legislation

Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007
Exotic Diseases of Animals Act 1993
Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (WA) Act 1995
Veterinary Chemical Control and Animal Feeding Stuffs Act 1976
Animal Welfare Act 2002
Veterinary Surgeons Act 1960

Livestock Biosecurity

protecting market access and food safety



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NATIONAL AND STATE POLICY AND PLANNING

- Animal Health Committee
- Stakeholder Engagement.
- Communication (national policy communication)
- State and National Policy and procedures
- Export State disease status statements
- Risk assessment
- Stakeholder engagement
- Veterinary Surgeons Board

• LEGISLATION, COMPLIANCE, CERTIFICATION, PREPAREDNESS

Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007 and subsidiary regulations

- Permitted and prohibited organisms
- · Declared pests and prescribed potential carriers
- Setting of conditions for import of permitted organisms and potential carriers
- Audit and Compliance

Emergency Preparedness

- AUSVETPLAN
- FADRA
- Exotic Diseases of Animals Act 1993



Proof of freedom from diseases - Investigate suspicion of exotic disease - Diagnose disease

Surveillance

- Exotic diseases
- New diseases
- Significant Disease Investigations
- Endemic diseases

Resources

- Surveillance network
- Vets in the field
- Diagnostic laboratories





Surveillance for specific diseases

- NAQS offshore and coastal
- NAMP bluetongue, ephemeral fever, Akabane
- TSE cattle and sheep
- Avian Influenza
- Tuberculosis
- Newcastle virus
- Liver fluke survey & abattoirs
- Enzootic Bovine Leucosis (EBL) dairy cattle
- Johne's disease surveys & abattoirs





Investigate significant disease events through veterinarians for agreed events

Aim

Increase the number of investigations conducted by veterinarians resulting from the subsidy



- WA veterinarians and livestock producers are provided access to disease diagnostic support to enhance animal health surveillance:
 - advice from our team of veterinary professionals: pathologists, virologists, bacteriologists, biochemist and toxicologist
 - post-mortem guides
 - syndrome specific disease differential lists
 - sample submission list
 - e-newsletter of current disease occurrences
 - diagnostic workshops

Nationally Accredited Quality Assured Laboratory





- Declaration of unconditional freedom from enzootic bovine leucosis (EBL) in the Australian dairy herd was achieved in 2013.
- In 2009, Australia had successfully controlled and achieved monitored negative EBL status of Australian dairy herds.
- Annual testing of all dairy herds from 2010 to 2012 established that at least 99.8% of dairy herds tested negative for EBL.
- Ongoing monitoring of EBL freedom involves annual surveys that provide 99% confidence of detecting 0.2% prevalence of infection.
- All Western Australian dairy herds undergo a bulk milk test annually, and an intensive bulk milk test is conducted each year on milking herds with more than 200 cows.

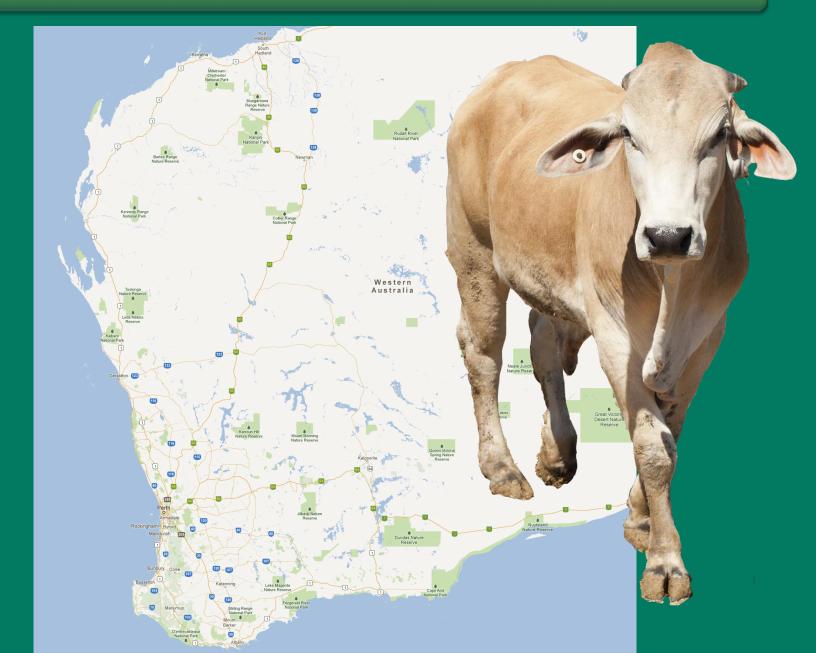


Livestock identification and traceability

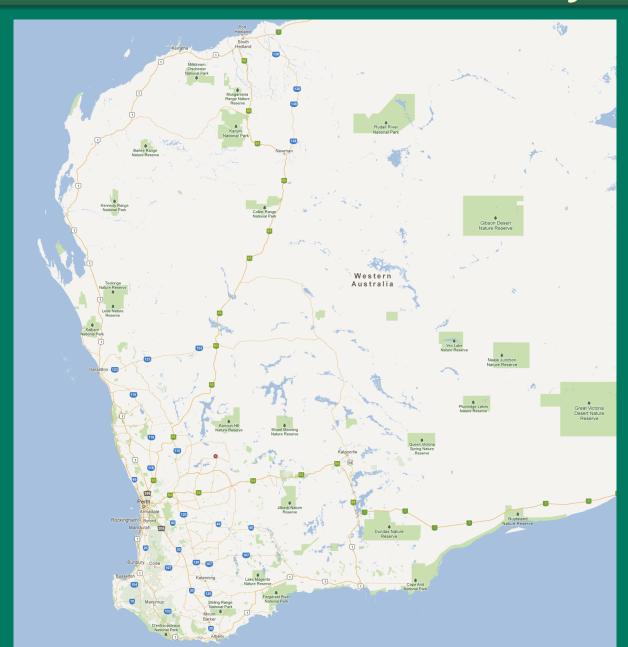
- Livestock identification and movement system that allows livestock to be traced for the purpose of food safety, animal disease control and trade
- National arrangements include the National Livestock Identification System, National Livestock Traceability Performance Standards and the Livestock Production Assurance (LPA) Scheme
- All WA livestock owners are legislatively required to register with the Department which involves allocation of a unique property identification code (PIC) and a registered livestock identifier.



Livestock movement – identification

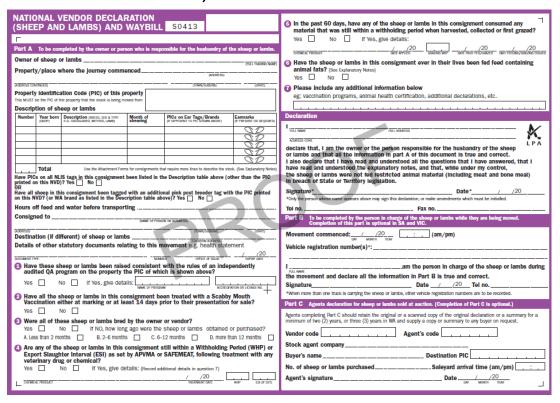


Livestock movement – traceability





- National vendor declaration (NVD)/waybill requirements:
 - Species, breed, sex, age of animals in consignment
 - Number of animals in consignment
 - PIC and address (origin and destination)
 - Name and signature (vendor and carrier)
 - Identifiers
 - Date
 - Triplicate form
 - Serial number
 - carrier)
 - Details of vehicles





National agreement

- Unique Government and Industry Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement for 64 exotic diseases
- Agreed Government and industry funding on beneficiary analysis
- Agreed Government and industry response plan for each disease -AUSVETPLAN
- Whole of government input
- Rapid response team

State

- Legislation
- Preparation and training
- Carry out nationally agreed response plan
- Industry involvement
- Whole of government input
- First response team

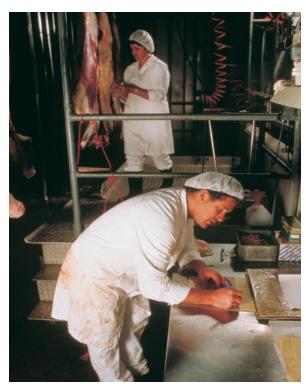


Animal welfare

- High standards of animal welfare are critical to Western Australian consumers and domestic and international markets.
- National animal welfare policy
- Standards and guidelines/Codes of Practice
- Advisory services to farmers

Product integrity: chemicals and residues

- Surveillance testing for chemical and veterinary medicine residues in meat
- Residue management on affected farms
- Legislation to prevent residues entering the food chain







Veterinary chemical control

Legislative provisions

Record keeping: Record of using a registered veterinary chemical product (VCP) to be kept for 3 years and include:

VCP used, animal ID, dose, date of treatment

Off-label use: Veterinarian can use a VCP off label in a major trade species (cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry) if:

- the VCP is registered for use in a major trade species there is no limitation on the number of animals that can be treated in an off-label manner
- the VCP is not registered for use in a major trade species then only a single animal can be treated
- with CVO approval a single animal can be treated

Unregistered use: A veterinarian can use an unregistered VCP in trade species animals (all food, fibre producing animals).

- · single animal only or
- · with CVO approval
- veterinarian must provide client a statement with appropriate withholding period (WHP)

Use of VCPs by non-veterinarians: Must use a registered VCP as directed on label unless:

- under written veterinary direction
- the VCP is registered in a major trade species but will be used in a species that is not a major trade species (e.g. goats)
- use of an unregistered VCP by non-vets is not permitted unless under written direction of a veterinarian

Withholding period: Must be observed for meat, wool, fibre, milk, eggs:

- animals to which the WHP applies must be identified
- · an owner must declare an animal within a WHP to a buyer



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